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THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HYGIENE

THIS journal published by the Johns Hopkins Press and supported by the DeLamar Fund of the Johns Hopkins University will be devoted to the publication of papers representing the results of original investigations in the domain of hygiene, using the term in the broadest sense to cover all applications of the mathematical, physical, chemical, medical and biological sciences to the problems of personal and public hygiene. At least six numbers, corresponding to a volume of about 600 pages, will be issued annually, beginning with January, 1921. Investigations of unusual length will be published in a series of supplementary monographs.

Dr. William H. Welch is the editor with Dr. Charles E. Simon as managing editor. They will have the assistance of the following:

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THE YALE FOREST SCHOOL

ON December 21 and 22 the alumni and former students of the Yale Forest School will celebrate the 20th anniversary of its founding. In September, 1900, this school first opened its doors for the training of professional foresters. The school was founded by Gifford Pinchot, forester in the Department of Agriculture, to provide trained foresters for employment in the U. S. Forest Service, with the ultimate purpose of administering these National Forest lands. At that time and for five years thereafter these forests were in the hands of the General Land Office of the Interior Department, but in 1905 they were transferred to the Department of Agriculture, and the personnel of the Forest Service, recruited partly from the men trained at Yale, took hold. On Mr. Pinchot's retirement in 1910, he was succeeded by Henry S. Graves, under whom the Yale School has been built up. When Mr. Graves resigned in 1919, his successor was W. B. Greeley, one of the earlier graduates of the Yale School.

Of 513 men who have received professional training at the Yale School, 97 are still employed by the Forest Service. Of these, 12 are engaged in research, and 85 in administration. Thirty-eight, nearly half, of these men are now in the office at Washington or in the seven district offices into which the National Forest administration is divided, and have direct charge of the general policies of the service in those districts. Twenty-six are supervisors, each in charge of a National Forest whose area averages over a million acres. One of these supervisors, in Alaska, controls twenty million acres.

There are now twelve forest schools which give more or less adequate professional training in forestry by devoting four to five years of schooling to this subject, and through a faculty sufficiently large to permit of subdivision of teaching and thus provide ade-